

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, September 18, 1869.

Indians—Navajos and Whatnot.

There prevails a general impression in New Mexico that there exists a necessity for doing something on the part of our dignitaries to suppress the innumerable outrages that are being committed on the people by the savage Indians in our limits. That nothing is being done in that direction by the officers who are entrusted by the Government with the control of our Indian affairs is a fact that daily stares every man in the Territory in the face. Whether or not anything could be done by the officials, under the circumstances, is not for us to decide. Being one of the people and knowing nothing but what we learn from daily observation, we can only know that depredations and murders are of frequent occurrence, and that there are no visible exertions being made to prevent them.

Paper balls fired at Indians in the shape of quarrelous proclamations and inoperative Orders are sportive missiles for the Indians and have much of disgust in them for the suffering people. Something of a practical quality would be more agreeable to the citizens of New Mexico when an attempt is made to treat the Indian question, with the destructive nature of which we have been so long unpleasantly familiar.

Pen and ink and printing presses will not recover property, nor will they restore life, nor will they return captives, taken by the savages. A sterner remedy than is afforded by these is required, and will have to be applied, before relief will be accomplished. To this will our officials have to make up their minds and to this complexion will it have to come at last, or the Indians will remain the masters of the situation, and the people of New Mexico will continue to be the unwilling pawns of the Indians until the required reformation in their management shall have been accomplished.

We do not anticipate any salary change. The theory of peace in such matters is beautiful and well calculated to captivate the inexperienced. Peace is a pretty word apply it as we may, and use it in connection with whom we may. But in its practical application to savage Indians who live by preying on whites it is one of the most silly inventions that ever escaped the mouth of man in the way of words. It is of no force and of less utility. It is a word that passeth all understanding.

It is the least difference in the world to the people generally where the Navajos or any other Indians are punished for their misdeeds. But it would seem strange if their reservations should be considered sanctuaries for all the criminals who could reach them before capture and punishment. This is the worst trifling with the gravest kind of a subject. In fact it is the poorest trifling that can be imagined, and it can be productive of nothing but evil, and that continually. New Mexico can never prosper under the present system of managing Indians. It matters not who manages them or who dictates or advises the system by which they are managed, it is all wrong and no good can come of it, if we have an eye to the welfare of the white man, his Christianity and civilization.

The Election.

Nova County gives a majority of 1412 for Romero. Official.

Rio Arriba gives a majority of 560 for Romero.

Taos gives a majority of 140 for Chavez. In this county the returns of some of the precincts which gave a majority for Romero were destroyed and not included in the count which puts up this majority for Chavez. Our information is that if this great outrage had not been perpetrated the county would have been counted in favor of Romero.

Santa Ana is reported 150 for Chavez. Bernalillo gives 840 for Chavez.

We have the following letter from Valencia County:

TOME, N. M. Sept. 14, 1869.

John T. Russell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I wish to advise you regarding affairs in Valencia County. It appears that the election in this county has been conducted without regard to law, and if proper steps are taken, between 500 and 600 votes can be taken from Mr. Chavez's majority for the following reasons:

In the precinct of Tome, the Registrar, did not take the oath prescribed by law. From the precincts of San Mateo and El Rito only one poll book appeared at the examination of the votes. From the precinct of Chisno only one poll book was certified. The poll books from Forton have not been produced for examination and, to top the whole, the Judge of Probate, without concluding the counting of the votes adjourned from Saturday to Monday, transferring the place from the Court House here to his own residence at Los Lunas, dispersing at the same time, with the assistance of the Justice of the Peace, who is of our party, from further attendance.

Very respectfully yours,

In the County of Dona Ana Chavez received a majority of 501.

More than this we have no reliable returns from the election. The reports that are in circulation in reference to the count are not herein mentioned are not of a nature to be relied on and we do not publish them.

At the election in Colfax County on the 6th inst a majority of the votes cast on the County seat question was in favor of Cimarron City. That will, therefore, hereafter be the county town instead of Elizabethtown, as heretofore, since the organization of the County.

Death of J. C. Edgar.

James M. Edgar, Esq., of this city has by means of the following letter kindly written him by John D. Ball Esq., of Grant County, been informed of the cruel murder of his son, James C. Edgar.

The parents and relatives of the deceased have the sympathies of the community in the sad affliction which they, in the providence of God, are thus called upon to undergo.

The following is Mr. Ball's letter:

His MOTHER, N. M.,
September 2, 1869.

MR. EDGAR:—I have to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your son, an officer in the Army—near this place a few days since. He was murdered in a most cruel manner by some Texans with whom he was traveling. His body was not discovered until the villains had been gone some days. Boats and Rovers, cattle drovers, are driving through to California a large lot of cattle. Two men in their employ named Dixon and Johnson are suspected to have committed the deed.

If you desire it I will give you particulars. We buried the young man to-day near warm springs in Grant County.

Respectfully,
JNO. D. BALL.

MARRIAGE:—Thursday evening last in this city Col. Chas. McClure, C. S., U. S. A., to Miss Annie L. Getty, daughter of Genl. G. W. Getty, Commanding District of New Mexico, by Rev. J. A. M. LaTourrette, Chaplain, U. S. A.

The marital ceremonies were performed in the presence of a large and brilliant concourse of the Citizens of Santa Fe and officers of the U. S. Army, all of whom joined in the festivities of the occasion in a spirit which plainly said to the happy pair, we wish you a long and blissful wedded life.

We wish those of our friends who are indebted to us in small sums to remember that, although they may be insignificant to them, in the aggregate they amount to much to us, and their payment promptly will do us a great service at the present time. We trust, therefore, that there will be as little delay as possible on the part of those who are furnished with accounts, in responding with the amounts. Former indulgence on our part should be an incentive to prompt action now on their part.

LYNCH:—During the session of Court at Elizabethtown a Mexican, who was under arrest on a charge of murder, and who, upon application, had obtained a change of venue to Mora County, was taken from the custody of the law and hanged in accordance with the Lynch Code.

Attached to the suspended body was a card inscribed "So much for change of Venue."

The weather has set in quite cool and fall like. Fires and heavy clothing will soon be the order of the day.

It is supposed that the general Court Martial which convened in this city last week will be in session for several weeks.

District Court was in session at Taos this week and will be in session in Rio Arriba next week—Chief Justice Pilon presiding.

The peaches in market this season in this city are of a fine quality—superior to any we have seen for years.

The grapes are not as good as usual.

Professor Hayden, after having visited the placer mines last week, returned, with his geological party to Colorado via Taos and Fort Garland.

Interesting.

Two negroes, fishing near Mobile, heaved their boat ashore and captured it to protect themselves from rain, when one of them, crawling under with his gun, discharged it accidentally, and shot himself fatally.

A few days ago the lightning struck the track of the New York and New Haven Railroad, about three hundred yards in the rear of a train, and the shock was distinctly felt by the passengers, and by a brakeman who was holding on to his brake.

A prisoner who escaped from the Indiana Penitentiary at Michigan City, about two years ago, concealed in a baghead of brushes and sent outside the walls by some contractors, has just been recaptured in New York, and returned to his old quarters.

DR. EUGLEMAN, the burglar arrested some weeks ago, at Madison, Indiana, is dangerously sick. He desires to turn State's evidence, and professes to be able to make revelations that will bring many others to justice, but the Prosecuting Attorney will not consent.

JOSEPH BRYSON, of Newport, Washington County, last year raised a crop of wheat on a piece of ground, afterwards the ground was plowed, and a crop of buckwheat was raised; and this year a volunteer crop of wheat made its appearance, from which Mr. Bryson reaped eighteen bushels to the acre.

The case of the Royal Bank of Liverpool vs. the Grand Junction Railroad and Depot Company, brought in a Boston court, to recover the amount of one hundred bonds, dated January 1, 1850, has been decided in favor of plaintiffs. The amount in litigation was \$148,000.

THERE is no truth in the report that Postmaster General Creswell has annulled the contract with the National Bank-note Company for the printing of postage stamps. Owing to the severity of the criticisms upon some of the lower grades, it is thought they may be changed.

A LARGE convention was held at Springfield, Missouri, on the 25th ult., to consider the project of building a railroad from Kansas City, Missouri, to Memphis, Tennessee, via Springfield, Missouri. Most of the counties along the line of the proposed road were represented, and much interest was manifested. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the importance of the road, and a temporary organization was effected, and a board of directors selected, with Colonel J. M. Ransom, of Springfield, as President, and Colonel J. M. Eldridge, Secretary.

The Detroit Free Press of Monday says that last Wednesday night, on the trip of the steamer Northwest, from Cleveland, the clerk asked a passenger for the fare, but he, having only one dollar and sixty cents, offered his coat as security for the balance. The clerk turned away to speak to another person and the passenger disappeared. An hour later his coat and cap were found in the water-closet, and it is supposed that he jumped out of the window and was drowned. The name "Stephen Palmer" was found on the inside of the front piece of the cap.

During the last six weeks, there have been shipped from the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad depot, at Washington, Davies County, Indiana, one hundred and twenty hogheads of tobacco, the largest portion of which came from Dubois County.

The large freight-depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Quincy, together with all the offices attached, and between twenty and thirty cars, mostly laden, was burned on Monday night. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000. A part of the cars belonged to the Hannibal and St. Joe road.

The Road to New Mexico.

Gentlemen who have recently arrived here over the old Whipple route, from New Mexico, inform us that the portion of the road between the Little Colorado River and Hell Canyon, a distance of 100 miles, is in a terrible condition. They also state that the people of New Mexico and Western Kansas are anxious to secure the trade of this section. This we are glad to learn, and hope their anxiety to do so will prompt them to try for it. With a good road to New Mexico, we believe flour and other articles consumed by us could and would be brought here and sold lower than the same articles can be brought here from California, and sold. For instance, good New Mexican flour can be had here for \$11 per cwt., in greenbacks, while California flour cannot be delivered here for less than \$15, gold, and sells at \$18, gold, which is an enormous price to pay for flour. Kio long, we expect to raise our own local stuff, but, until we do, we ought to buy in the cheapest market, and it is quite plain that, with the present freight tariff, etc., between this place and California, New Mexico offers us the inducement. Then, if it is possible—for us to improve the road, we should do so. Some of our citizens are firm in the belief that a very good road can be made via Camp Lincoln and the Chavez cut-off, and we understand that Chief Justice Turner, who went over the road with Col. Chavez, says a good road can be made with little labor and trifling cost, and that he will place military or citizens over it. A great point in favor of a road over this route would be that it would cut off over sixty miles of travel. Had Genl. Devin remained in command here, he would have constructed this road, and we hope his successor, Genl. Wheaton, will, when he arrives here, see the necessity of completing the road already started by Genl. Devin.—*Arizona Miner.*

The Leader of the London Times on the International Boat Race.

[From the London Times, August 25.]
The gentle and joyous struggle of Oxford and Harvard on the Thames water, on the 25th of August, 1869, will long be remembered on both sides of the Atlantic, and the story of the day by one of the first things which the younger still at school, whose names have been only just put down for the next year at the old Oxford House of his father or his tutor will appropriate to himself. It will be a ratification of the University; another page in that book of many stories in which Oxford appears as the flower of the nation, and the nation has the stock bearing that consummate flower. Nor will Harvard have less reason to commemorate the gallantry of her sons. Harvard, too, is an epitome of national history. The English traveler must be strangely compounded, especially if he acknowledge any obligation to a University in his own land, who is not interested in this Cambridge of the New World.

It is nearly two hundred and fifty years since the settlers in New England founded the University on the banks of the Charles River, in grateful imitation of that other on the banks of the Cam, where their spiritual leaders received their early training. It is two hundred and thirty years since the pious Harvard, himself an old Cambridge man, gave to the endowment which has immortalized his name. Ever since Harvard has been the Alma Mater of New England, its brick walls of living rooms, its substantial granite library, its old halls, adorned with the portraits of successive Presidents and other distinguished members, its chapel overtopped with serene divinity, all encompassed with unimpaired peace and spreading limbo, are veritable representatives to the European visitor, for they speak of a past wedded to the present in a country where all else seems to have been daily created by the men of today. They speak, too, of a corresponding influence over New Englanders themselves. Harvard has educated Boston, just as Boston has educated the United States. The best culture of the nation is there.

Not was it other than a natural impulse of the training of this school that it should challenge our own Oxford to an issue, which though of merely physical training, had the crowning merit of admitting no exact comparison between the competitors. The Harvard men are of the best families of Massachusetts, although one of them, nominally hailed from the Sandwich Islands. It is understood that this is due to an accidental migration of his father but three or four years since, and like his comrades, his birth his education and his descent, connect him with Plymouth Rock. Our men appeared in the ordinary Jersey, with short sleeves reaching about a third of the way from the shoulder to the elbow, and wore the straw hats familiar to us all. The Harvard men had white scarves around their foreheads, with no covering for the crown of their heads, and the Jerseys were cut away above the shoulders, so as to allow the freest action of their arms. After a little delay a start is made, the Harvard crew have jumped away and are putting forth wondrous power.

The superficial view is entirely in their favor. The Americans in the two steamers are wildly excited and give a peculiar cheer. "Ah! ah! ah!" The Oxford boat looks torpid by comparison, but it compels admiration by the perfect evenness of its stroke, the iron and steel like and the almost superhuman regularity of its movement. The crew of the Harvard men was magnificent, but there was a sort of stater even at the outset. Nevertheless they got ahead, and they were doing five or six strokes more to the minute when they cleared their antagonists. If what is worse a surge of passion of what will be their victory was certain, but time was the essence of the struggle. Take a young fellow of twenty-five, such as many of us have known, and his knowledge of his own power, his own strength, his own eyes that have no shadow. He might live to be a hundred, but it is million to one that he does not. Time will beat him. It was so with Harvard at the moment of their greatest hopes.

The experts shook their heads. It was still 10 to 1. Not a third of the course had been rowed when Oxford began to overhail their antagonists, and going under Hammer-smith Bridge the Oxford boat was in a line with Harvard No. 3. The Harvard stroke was evidently knew as well as everybody else the conditions of the game, and, using that everything depended upon saving his crew in their position of antagonists, he made a desperate punt, but the effort, though gallantly seconded, made the essential unsteadiness of his crew only more apparent. Once more, however, "Ah! ah! ah!" burst from American lips; but the dreadful enemy crept on, yet fairly abreast, and forged ahead. Something has been said of a mistake on the part of the Harvard coxswain, and had it happened nothing could be more pardonable, seeing that coxswains are absolute novices in Harvard experiences, but we are disposed to reject the suggestion as unfounded. Certain it is that there was nothing to compensate any error of this kind, for the little Harvard coxswain was as faultless as his men.

Meanwhile the Oxford boat got two or three, apparently four lengths ahead. The Harvard crew stuck gallantly to their work, although they were "all aboard" as regards time, when an absolute novelty was seen, to the astonishment of those who were following. The Harvard coxswain was seen to drop his right hand into the water, and splash it in the faces of his men. This maneuver was repeated two or three times, and it is not too much to say that something like a wash of horror thrilled the breasts of the orthodox at the sight. The predominating thought, it must be said, was not so much astonishment at the novelty as at the confusion it implied that the race was hopeless. The winning post was in sight. Oxford was three lengths ahead, and "barring accidents," nothing could save the result. A man rowing a lake in a gig did, indeed, at the last moment, pull across the Oxford boat, and this deprived Oxford of at least two lengths—but the victory remained unaffected in character and circumstances.

Advertisements.

RE-OPENING!
Dr. J. P. COURTIER'S INSTITUTE:
FOR THE CURE
OF
MALADIES OF THE
HUMAN BODY.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Santa Fe and to his friends throughout the Territory, that he has moved, and fitted up, in comfortable style, a large and commodious house on Main Street, Santa Fe, (known as Don Gaspar Ortiz building two doors below PELLER DELGADO'S store, directly opposite GUTTMANN, FRIEDMAN & CO., for the accommodation of those who favor him with their patronage.

A limited number of patients can be furnished with rooms and boarding whilst they are under treatment, and will be carefully nursed and attended to during their stay in the Institute.—No pains will be spared to render all who place themselves under his treatment as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

The Vapor Baths are a specific for Rheumatism, either chronic or inflammatory.

Retention of the menses; suppression of, painful and imperfect; immoderate flow; decline of. These diseases are principally caused from a diseased state of the womb, and in many instances from 6 to 12 of the Vapor Baths have effected a cure.

Amongst the many cases of this kind we have attended in Santa Fe, but in one instance have we failed.

PARALYSIS.

This disease is often cured with the Electro-Chemical Vapor Baths. If you wish to enjoy long life and good health take COURTIER'S Electro-Chemical Vapor Baths. These Baths have been endorsed by all the Leading Faculty of the world as a preventive against all epidemics.

Hot and Cold Baths for Cleaning purposes always ready. Single Bath, \$1 00
Single Vapor Bath, 5 00
One course of 12 Baths with medicines and medical attention, \$50 00

Dr. J. P. COURTIER, Proprietor.

SANTA FE, June 29, 1869.
No. 4-t-f.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

During my absence from the Territory, John Watts Esq., of the firm of John S. Watts & Son, is authorized to act as my agent and is empowered to receive and receipt for all sums of money that may be due me on book account or otherwise.

JOHN T. RUSSELL.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 17, 1869.
No. 15-t-f.

JOHNSON & KOCH

We have now on hand a full assortment of merchandise which we guarantee to sell as low as any house in the Territory.

Special attention is invited to our stock of Boots and Shoes, Men's and Women's, as we offer bargains in that line of goods.

We have received large additions to our stock by the summer trains, and will be constantly receiving new supplies during the fall.

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Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 18, 1869.
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FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his valuable flouring mill located about two miles from the Plaza of Santa Fe on Santa Fe Creek.

The mill house, which is three stories high, and the machinery were erected at great expense and are in the best condition.

There are two pairs of runs with a capacity to grind two hundred fanegues of wheat in twenty-four hours. The sun and bolting apparatus are complete and of the most approved patterns.

In connection with the mill there are ten acres of good land, a dwelling house with eight rooms, stables and outbuildings. The water is conveyed from the creek by a ditch that belongs to the property.

Terms reasonable. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned, Main Street Santa Fe.

LOUIS GOLD.

Santa Fe, August 18, 1869.
No. 11-t-f.

EDUCATIONAL.

The next School year of "Santa Fe Collegiate Institute" opens the first Monday of September 1869.

First class teachers are secured for the Collegiate and Music Departments, and a Piano for the use of all music scholars.

Terms will be the same as last year.

D. F. McFARLAND, Principal.

SANTA FE, N. M.,
August 9, 1869.

No. 10-t-f.

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JOAB HOUGHTON.

(Late Associate Justice)
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Prompt attention will be given to all business in the line of his profession.

Special attention to the filing and adjusting of pre-emption, homestead, donation and private land claims in the office of the Surveyor General and Register of the U. S. Land Office.

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